

Rogue River Courier

DAILY EDITION

VOL. VI., No. 245.

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON. WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1916.

WHOLE NUMBER 1799.

No Other Town in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Paper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

ARTILLERY IS HAMMERING GERMANS

Teutons Again Under Heavy Bombardment As the Allies Prepare Way for Infantry Assault Upon Defenses

London, July 5.—The supreme offensive of the allied armies on the western front has entered its second phase, with British and French guns preparing the way for another infantry rush against the German lines. The guns that broke down German defensive works and cleared the path for the attack launched last Saturday have been moved up and are directing a terrific cannonading against the German third line of defenses. The artillery spread along a wide front yesterday.

Opposite the British front the German artillery is making a stronger reply than during the last week's cannonading. German reserves continue to press forward to reinforce the Somme lines. Thus far the Kaiser has not shifted troops at any other sector of the western front to meet the allied attacks.

The reinforcements, it is believed, are coming from the central reserve supply, which the German general staff in the past has shifted from one front to the other in successful offensives.

On practically all fronts where the allied armies are now engaged in the "great squeeze" the offensives have settled down from spectacular strokes to the systematic grinding in of the Austro-German lines.

The Russians alone, now threatening to break out in an offensive along their entire 800-mile front, and reported already to have invaded eastern Hungary, are counting their progress by miles each day.

The Italians are making steady but very slow progress in their offensive against the Austrians in the Trentino.

Thus far the French, operating in the allied offensive, have occupied about four times as much territory, captured more prisoners and generally have appeared more successful than the British north of the Somme.

The reasons for the greater French successes, as explained today, are as follows:

The Germans assumed that the French were so busy at Verdun that they would be unable to participate in a joint offensive. They made no unusual preparations to meet a French attack, but with knowledge of the extensive British preparations they strengthened their lines opposite the British front. North of the Somme, where the British are attacking, German lines of communication are far stronger than to the south, where French guns already have disorganized the German transport system to some extent by shelling the roads leading from Peronne.

The ground north of the Somme is more difficult for an advance, according to British experts, than is the region where the French are operating.

Lastly, the English feel that the Germans desire to land their most effective blows against the British for the purpose of appeasing popular clamor in Germany, impressing neutrals and possibly creating a demand for peace in England.

The English people, however, are not disturbed, nor are they jealous over the French successes. They realize that clever French strategy in flanking the Germans north and south of the marsh lands abutting the Somme has had much to do with the striking French victories in the advance on Peronne. The Germans evidently anticipated a direct frontal attack by the French.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS OVERSHADOWED BY WOMAN'S WRONGS

New York, July 5.—The "big drive" of the suffragettes in the National Education association convention is under way today, but the fight for "woman's rights" is overshadowed by protests against "woman's wrongs."

"Down with displays of fine silken hose, done with rice powder all over the nose," this is the battle cry heard in every nook of the McAlpin, Waldorf-Astoria and Astor, where the teachers have gathered.

Two days in New York have thoroughly disgusted the visiting school teachers with the "much hose, few clothes" styles of New York women, and they feel that the little high school girls of the United States must be saved from these fashions. Suffrage and modesty in dress will be urged in the convention.

Anna Howard Shaw will speak tomorrow night and will have some pertinent things to say about feminine vogue. Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, Kansas' most illustrious woman, is leading the fight for modesty and suffrage.

Rural school teachers feel that city school boys spend too much time in athletics and tea dances. The back-to-the-soil movement is the only salvation of the country, they claim.

Hence the department of agriculture education under the leadership of W. F. Lusk of the University of Minnesota is urging a resolution to make compulsory agriculture for students in city high schools.

Major General Leonard Wood wound up the fight for military training in the schools with an address to the physical training section today at DeWitt Clinton high school. The committee on military training is meeting this afternoon and will report tomorrow.

Next to the suffrage, and dress question, the problem of defective children occupied the greatest interest today. Sectional meetings to discuss the problem of training defectives were held.

The unanimous nomination of Robert J. Aley, president of the University of Maine, for president of the association, is expected when the nominating committee makes its report late this evening.

WAR NOT TO END IN DRAW SAYS BRYCE

London, July 5.—Viscount Bryce, former British ambassador to the United States, threw back upon Germany the responsibility for prolonging the world war, in a luncheon address before the Pilgrim society in the Hotel Savoy this afternoon. The affair was in honor of James M. Beck, of New York, former assistant attorney general of the United States, who is leaving for America.

Bryce made a direct reply to a letter recently sent him from America, urging that he use his best efforts in behalf of peace. He answered that Germany is not willing to agree to any reasonable settlement at the present time.

"Mr. Beck will wish to tell his countrymen at home what we think of war and peace," began Bryce. "Recently an address reached me, signed by Americans, saying the war must end in a draw and asking 'Why not make peace at once and save further bloodshed?' It is significant that most of the signers are of German origin. We all feel the sorrow and suffering of war as much as any American, but we can not agree to any such peace such as was suggested."

"Firstly, we don't think the war will end in a draw. The allies are going to win, because they will prove stronger on land and also hold unshakable control of the sea."

"Secondly, Germany is not yet prepared to continue negotiations, was merely that the note had arrived and

CARRANZA'S REPLY IS PACIFICATORY IN TONE

War Cloud Is Dispelled for the Time Being by Mild Tenor of Mexico's Latest Note Received by Secretary Lansing and Given to the Public at the National Capital Today, the Situation Being Greatly Relieved

Washington, July 5.—Completely pacificatory in tone, the Carranza note answering the last two American communications to Mexico was sent to Secretary Lansing today by Ambassador Arredondo.

The reply is brief. It emphasizes the significance of the immediate release of the American prisoners taken in the Carrizal fight as being indicative of Carranza's sincere desire to work with the United States.

Signed by Foreign Minister Aguilar, the note formally announces the de facto government's favorable attitude toward mediation as suggested by Latin-American countries, but leaves it to the United States to say whether this method or direct negotiations shall be relied upon to solve the situation.

The embarrassment resulting from the presence of United States troops in Mexico is again emphasized, but the demand for their withdrawal is not reiterated.

Washington, July 5.—The text of the note from General Carranza to Secretary Lansing, delivered today, follows:

"Mr. Secretary: 'I have the honor to transmit in continuation the text of a note which I have just received from my government, with instructions to present it to your excellency:

"Mr. Secretary: 'Referring to the notes of June 20 and 25 last, I have the honor to say to your excellency that the immediate release of the Carrizal prisoners was a further proof of the sincerity of the desire of this government to reach a pacific and satisfactory arrangement of present difficulties.

"The government is anxious to solve the present conflict and it would be unjust if its attitude should be misinterpreted.

"It was also the Mexican government that earnestly suggested the plan for cantonments along the boundary line during the conferences of Ciudad Juarez and El Paso. This government is disposed now, as it has always been, to seek an immediate solution of the two points which constitute the true causes of the

"Having thus complied with the higher instructions of my government, it affords me pleasure to reiterate to your excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

"(Signed) C. Aguilar."

"Signed E. Arredondo."

The note is dated July 4.

UNITED STATES MAY FIRE NOTES INSTEAD OF BULLETS AT CARRANZA

Washington, July 5.—The United States government is willing to continue negotiations with the Carranza government in view of the latter's desire to maintain relations, as expressed in the Carranza note, received today.

This was made known by the state department officially today, after it had considered the English translation of the Carranza message, though whether such continuance will be by means of mediation or direct negotiations between the two nations was not revealed.

Secretary Lansing said, however, that rejection of informal mediation overtures from the Bolivian minister recently could not be interpreted as a final rejection of the principle.

Instead, he pointed out, this was contingent upon receipt of the Carranza reply.

The department's announcement, aside from an expression of willingness to continue negotiations, was merely that the note had arrived and

REFUGEES TELL OF PRIVATIONS WHILE IN MEXICO

San Diego, July 5.—Stories of persecutions, imprisonments, privation and suffering at the hands of Carranza soldiers were related today by the 539 refugees from the Mexican west coast who arrived in San Diego on the naval transport Buffalo.

Forced to leave home and every possession, escaping with only their clothes and a few dollars, and more than 100 without even money to go to a hotel, the destitute travelers are being cared for by the local branch of the Red Cross society.

Many who were able to defray their own living expenses here for a few days had to appeal for aid in purchasing railroad tickets to former homes in other parts of the country.

The capture of the American steamer Sonora by bluejackets from the cruiser Cleveland was one of the most daring feats related by the refugees. The little steamer, recently allowed provisional American registry, was seized about six months ago by the military authorities and was held by a guard of Carranza soldiers in the inner harbor at Guaymas.

At 11 p. m. June 21, a steam launch, with a party of sailors from the Cleveland, entered the inner harbor, boarded the Sonora, and, overpowering the Carranza men, threw them into the sea. The anchor chain was slipped, and a tow line passed to the launch. In a few minutes, without casualty to the Americans, the Sonora was alongside the Cleveland, where she was made a dormitory for the refugees. The vessel is the property of the American-Mexican Steamship & Trading Company.

The pursuit of the gunboat Annapolis by a Mexican gunboat, when she was forced to steam from Mazatlan, was related by John W. Sargent, who witnessed the Mazatlan fight on June 18. Governor Flores, it is related, ordered the Annapolis out of the harbor, following the attack of the Mexican soldiers on the steam launch, when J. M. Laughter, a sailor, was killed and a number of Mexicans fell under the fire returned by the bluejackets. With a large number of women and children on board, the commander of the Annapolis was forced to obey the Mexican's orders to safeguard the lives of his civilian passengers. A Mexican gunboat followed the Annapolis to enforce the demands of Governor Flores.

British and Germans, said Sargent, are being used fairly well by the Mexicans, but Americans and Spaniards are hated and persecuted, the epithet "chino-blanco," or white Chinaman, being applied to citizens of the United States.

Refugees from Salina Cruz, Manzanillo and other southern ports will arrive early next week on the supply steamer Glacier.

San Francisco, July 5.—The Southern Pacific today announced a raise in the wages of sectionmen from \$1.75 to \$2 a day. This applies to California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. Three thousand men are affected. The raise does not cover the pay of Mexican and Chinese labor.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAISES PAY OF SECTIONMEN

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HAD WEATHER DELAYED TRANSPORT MONTEREY

New York, July 5.—The Ward line this afternoon announced that it was in receipt of a cablegram from Havana that the transport Monterey, over which there was anxiety felt, arrived at Havana, at 6 a. m. today. The vessel has been delayed by bad weather.

St. Mary's, Kansas, July 5.—While a woman stood guard, three yeggmen early today blew the safe of the St. Mary State bank, escaping with \$2400 after wounding four persons.

MILITIA MAY SOON COME HOME

Citizen Soldiers Expected to Soon Tire of Drudgery of Camp Life Without the Glamor of Actual Warfare

Washington, July 5.—Unless untoward events develop, militiamen now stationed on the border or rushing there probably will be back in their homes within the next four months. How to fill their places, however, is a problem to which president Wilson and army men are giving serious consideration.

Men in touch with both the militia and political aspects of the Mexican situation said frankly today that when the glamor of prospective war wears off, as it now seems likely to do, militiamen will seek to avoid the drudgery and camp life and get back to their families and employments.

Military men say police work along the border is strictly the regular army's job and that the administration must hearken to the inevitable protests of guardsmen against any long continued border service.

Taking these elements into consideration, military men said openly today the stay of the militia will not be long unless an unforeseen and unexpected situation arises. Moreover, General Pershing's forces doubtless will be back on the border within a brief time, for there is not any reason for continuing them where they are now, it is privately admitted.

When the militia is removed, a larger regular army force doubtless will be needed for police duty. About 20,000 men—the first increment under the army reorganization bill—will be available this year; other similar increments will be available each year for the coming four years.

But President Wilson could consolidate these increments and obtain them all this year if he chose.

The administration has made no decision yet as to what it will do on this point, but the proposition is destined to become a vital one within a brief time.

Military men say that if some such step is not taken soon, the militia system will completely break down through the fact that the national guardsmen will be dissatisfied with mere police duty—and no action—while their families perhaps are in want at home.

MEAT SUPPLY IS SHORT OF DEMAND

Washington, July 5.—Meat prices in the United States will continue climbing, temporarily at least, the United States department of agriculture declared today. An exhaustive world study of meat conditions has resulted in a report by department experts that the meat supply everywhere is not keeping up with the demand.

The United States, the report shows, has become an importing country for all meats except pork, and although other meats are exported, they are imported in greater quantities.

Grouping the following commodities—breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, cattle, hogs and sheep, meat and dairy products, cotton and mineral oils—the figures for May show exports of \$117,775,325, as against \$109,762,475 for May, 1915.

Figures for the past 11 months ending May 30 also show a gain, total exports in this group being \$1,192,173,844—an increase of approximately \$30,000,000.